

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

FOR THE SAKE OF THE CHILDREN

HON. PETER H. KOSTMAYER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 14, 1991

Mr. KOSTMAYER. Mr. Speaker, the world's children are our future and among its most vulnerable citizens. However, these young people suffer from profound poverty, hunger, and illness.

In an article printed in the Philadelphia Inquirer, Kenneth L. Kloth, the executive director of the Philadelphia based advocacy group Children's Rights International, discusses the futility of addressing the needs of the world's children as an isolated group. Instead, he argues the need for solutions that address head-on the larger problems facing their societies.

Mr. Kloth's article is reprinted below, and I commend it to my colleagues:

NOW LET'S DO SOMETHING ABOUT THE
WORLD'S CHILDREN

(By Kenneth L. Kloth)

The World Summit for Children ended last month with an unprecedented commitment by world's leaders to improve the quality of life for tens of millions of children beset by hunger, illness, neglect and continual poverty. But the summit left unasked three particularly troubling questions for the United States, given our frequent and generous support for regimes with appalling records in caring for their own children.

WHERE WILL THE MONEY COME FROM?

The summit declaration speaks vaguely of "international cooperation" in a worldwide effort for child survival, protection and growth, along with a "broad and durable solution to the external debt problem" of the Third World. But this flies in the face of demands made by the United States and other creditor countries for austerity measures in developing nations—spending cuts that reduce governmental support for the kind of education, public health and other programs called for by the summit.

The two goals of increased austerity to assure continued debt services and a solution to the debt crisis that assists rather than punishes children, are simply incompatible. Without substantial economic adjustment in the form of actual debt forgiveness, the promises made to the world's children in New York will prove empty.

Instead of compelling price increases for basic market basket goods, massive layoffs from public-sector jobs and diminished government involvement in public welfare, international creditors could forgive debt in return for investment in programs targeting children's needs. Such a "debt for investment in children" swap was recently proposed by Defence for Children International, an advocacy group.

But it makes little sense to only forgive debt for new initiatives, or to limit qualifying programs to those aimed solely at children. We will not solve the problem by pro-

moting material assistance to children whose parents' jobs, housing and ability to purchase basic foodstuffs have been simultaneously eliminated. The developed nations must simply bite the bullet and begin to credit against debt all legitimate programs that support minimal living, educational and health standards for people in the developing world.

HOW WILL THE MONEY BE DISTRIBUTED?

Without tackling distribution issues, much of this aid will never reach the children who need it. We must build in mechanisms to assure that aid reaches its targets.

In many countries supported by the United States, food and other aid is used for political purposes and distributed by the military. In El Salvador, for example, the Army distributes food and medical aid as part of its Civic Action Campaign, designed to win the loyalty of—or, failing, that to monitor and control—the rural population. In Guatemala the situation is similar. These institutions have their agendas, which have nothing to do with children's welfare. They cannot be relied upon to funnel new assistance to children's needs.

Instead, international and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) should be tapped. In assessing the results of programs accepted for debt relief, creditors should employ organizations such as UNICEF as independent monitors.

In countries where the problem is as much the repressiveness of the government as its inefficiency, NGOs should be designated to receive portions of our foreign aid funds. In Latin America, for example, the Catholic Church has extensive grass-roots community development programs, as do many of the Protestant denominations.

Major non-denominational relief organizations, as well as U.N. agencies, are also likely to have distribution systems in place that do not exact cooperation with a repressive regime as the price of nutritional, medical or educational help.

The United States should immediately set aside 10 percent of the economic aid to developing countries it targets for children's welfare to be distributed through such NGOs. An even larger percentage of aid to countries with poor human rights records should be reserved for NGOs.

In addition, any debt relief plan for countries identified as human rights violators should require a similar set-aside by the offending government. In this way, we can avoid making the new children programs cash cows to be milked by corrupt and repressive governments and militaries.

WHAT ABOUT CHILD SOLDIERS?

In poor rural villages and urban slums in El Salvador and Guatemala, the military often recruits soldiers by pulling up to a school or dance hall, grabbing young boys and throwing them onto a waiting truck. Children as young as 15 may be inducted, often because their parents are so afraid of the military that they will not come forward with proof of the child's age. Insurgent groups may not be any better—children as young as 12 have been seen serving as combatants in El Salvador's FMLN guerrillas.

Tragically, this assault on children was ratified in Article 39 of the recently adopted Convention on the Rights of the Child, which permits countries to draft children as young as 12 years old into their armed forces. Shamefully, the United States was a principal proponent of this shockingly low age limitation, which the convention's original drafters set at 18.

If the world is serious about protecting children, there can be no room in it for 15-year-old soldiers. An international effort to promote children's welfare ought to start by plugging this gaping hole in the convention. There is no point in producing healthier, better-educated teenagers to further swell the ranks of militaries that are already too big and too powerful. Aid should be conditioned on a country's forswearing the induction of children into armed service.

The sight of hundreds of world leaders gathered at the United Nations to pledge action to improve children's lives was moving and heartening. The focus must now shift from the pomp and circumstance of world summitry to the dollars and cents of debt relief and foreign aid. It is in that forum that the questions not asked in New York must be raised, and in which the answers to these questions will count so much.

TOXIC LEAD POLLUTION

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 14, 1991

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, since the early 1970's, the Federal Government has taken a variety of steps to reduce sources of toxic lead pollution. The total amount of lead used as an additive to gasoline and interior paint has been significantly decreased.

Unfortunately, there is still a tremendous amount of lead dust in the environment. The combustion of leaded gasoline has left the soil in our cities highly contaminated with lead. Similarly, peeling and deteriorating paint in our housing stock provides a continued source of lead exposure for our Nation's children.

We lack readily available, effective ways to abate lead contamination in houses. In cases where well intended but unskilled persons have attempted to remove lead-based paint by burning or sanding, the result has been to actually increase the available lead dust in the environment.

Returning lead-poisoned children to an improperly abated environment actually puts them at greater threat for increased neurological impairment.

The American Academy of Pediatrics has testified that small shifts in the distribution of intelligence scores in relation to lead exposure, quadruple the number of children scoring below the normal level. Adolescents who received low lead exposures some 11 years prior showed a sevenfold greater high school

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

dropout rate than their peers' and were six times more likely to have reading disabilities.

This is a matter of paramount importance to the future of our Nation.

The bill which I am introducing authorizes research and evaluation programs for monitoring, detecting, and abating lead based paint and other lead exposure hazards in housing. This research will advance our ability to deal with the totally preventable problem of childhood lead poisoning.

I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

SOVIET CRACKDOWN IN LITHUANIA

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 14, 1991

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to condemn the tragic events in Lithuania this weekend when Soviet troops, under the guise of maintaining order, attempted to impose Soviet rule over the democratically elected government there. This brutal military crackdown, which resulted in the deaths of at least 13 Lithuanian civilians and left at least 140 wounded, is deplorable and represents the most serious setback for the efforts of the Lithuanian people to assert their independence after 50 years of Soviet occupation.

I welcome President Bush's condemnation of the Soviet action and urge him to convey to President Gorbachev, in the strongest possible terms, American support for the independence of Lithuania, as well as Latvia and Estonia. This support is premised on the long-held American policy of nonrecognition of the Soviet annexation of the Baltic States in 1941, a policy which I fully support. We should remain steadfast in our commitment to self-determination for the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian people. I urge the Soviet leadership, in compliance with their Helsinki obligations, to resolve their disputes with Lithuania and the other Baltic States peacefully and refrain from the further use of military force.

I am alarmed that the Soviet policy of reform initiated by President Gorbachev may be in the process of being stalled and, indeed reversed, but I am heartened by the fact that the newly constituted Council of the Federation, at an emergency session on Saturday, resolved that the Baltic question should be resolved through peaceful means, not the use of force. While President Gorbachev has maintained that he did not order the use of military force in Lithuania, as President of the U.S.S.R. he must use his political and moral authority to ensure that this crisis is resolved peacefully.

Mr. Speaker, how ironic that this crackdown has occurred now when, for the first time in modern history, the world community, including the Soviet Union, has taken a principles stand against naked aggression. The Soviet Union has rightly joined the international coalition in its condemnation of the brutal Iraqi invasion and annexation of Kuwait and, at the same time, apparently ordered troops to violently impose Soviet rule in Lithuania, a country that the U.S.S.R. invaded and occupied 50

years ago. Just as we will not remain silent in the face of Iraqi aggression, we must not allow these latest Soviet acts to go unchallenged.

Despite the many different internal problems facing the Soviet Union and the instability such problems generate, the Soviet Government continues to be bound, under the Helsinki Final Act and international law, to respect human rights and self-determination and to refrain from the use of force against peaceful demonstrators. We in the United States will continue to hold Soviet leaders accountable to these international obligations and invite the world community to do so as well.

THE SUPPORT OF AMERICANS FOR WAR IN MIDDLE EAST IS SOFT

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 14, 1991

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, by votes of 52 to 47 in the Senate and 250 to 183 in the House of Representatives, a divided Congress last Saturday voted to give President George Bush the power to initiate an attack on Iraq if it fails to withdraw from Kuwait by tomorrow at midnight.

I was one of the House Members speaking and voting to give our President that authority.

I grew up in Ashland, KY, and attended Condit Elementary School, Putnam Junior High School and Ashland High School—1945–53. The newspaper I grew up reading was the Daily Independent in Ashland.

An editorial yesterday in Ashland's Sunday newspaper, the Sunday Independent, is a very well-written viewpoint which expresses the opinions of many Americans as we approach tomorrow's deadline.

The editorial represents the opinion of the Sunday Independent's editorial board, composed of president and publisher, John W. Del Santo; editor Wickliffe R. Powell; managing editor, Mike Reliford; local news editor, Paul Gottbrath, and editorial page editor, John Cannon II.

The editorial follows:

While Congress has approved a resolution that, in effect, is a declaration of war against Iraq, the closeness of the votes in the House and the Senate reflects the feelings of this nation about the possibility of war in the Middle East. As a people, we are divided on the necessity of abandoning sanctions and going to war—and we are likely to become more divided if large numbers of young American men and women begin losing their lives in the desert.

The support of the American people for war in the Middle East is soft. While an Associated Press poll found that 90 percent of Americans see at least one good reason for going to war against Iraq, only 44 percent of the respondents favored going to war after Tuesday's deadline. Half the respondents favored giving sanctions more time to work.

Americans historically have little taste for war, and support can be expected to drop dramatically soon after the fighting begins. Let's not confuse Iraq with Granada or Panama—if fighting breaks out, this will be a bloody battle.

Despite the United Nations' ultimatum for Iraq to get out of Kuwait by Jan. 15, and de-

spite the approval by Congress for President Bush to use force if necessary, we find no compelling reason for the U.S. and its allies to abandon hope for a peaceful solution and go to war after Tuesday.

During the congressional debate, many members who supported the war resolution compared Saddam Hussein to Adolf Hitler. If Hussein is not stopped now, they argued, he will have to be stopped later; the world must not make the mistake with Hussein that it did with Hitler.

But the analogy is not entirely accurate. The United States did nothing while the German army consumed most of Europe and Japan's army attacked Manchuria. Up until the day Pearl Harbor was attacked Dec. 7, 1941, a majority of Americans believed World War II was not America's concern.

When Saddam Hussein's army marched into Kuwait on Aug. 3, the United States and the rest of the world reacted immediately. At the urging of President Bush, the United Nations imposed the most complete and effective economic sanctions against an aggressor nation that the world has ever known. The first American troops arrived in the Saudi Arabian desert within days after the Kuwaiti invasion. If Saddam Hussein had visions of attacking Saudi Arabia, the multinational military force amassed against Iraq curtailed those plans. The nation's reaction to German and Japanese aggression in the late 1930s was to do nothing; its reaction to Iraqi aggression was immediate, forceful and effective.

The status quo has changed little in the Middle East since August. Iraq has not taken any more territory than it held just hours after it invaded Kuwait. Most military experts agree that the Iraqi army poses no threat to Saudi Arabia.

Meanwhile, the economic sanctions have stopped the flow of goods in and out of Iraq. Saddam Hussein no longer receives the billions of dollars his nation once earned from the sale of oil to western nations. He no longer receives either the food necessary to feed his people or the military equipment needed by his army.

Only two things have changed significantly since August. One is that the foreign hostages held in Iraq and Kuwait have been released. The other is that the United Nations, at the urging of President Bush, has established an artificial deadline for Iraq to pull out of Kuwait.

Why did the United States—with the support of the United Nations—suddenly decide sanctions would not work? The administration realized when it adopted that policy in August that sanctions would take time. Why has it lost patience? There is nothing magical about Jan. 15 that requires this nation to abandon diplomacy and the time needed for a peaceful solution and to choose war.

President Bush has talked much about the end of the Cold War bringing about a "new world order." But there is nothing new about nations settling their differences on the battlefield. That approach is as old as history itself. If there is a "new world order," our hope is that it will bring about a world where differences among nations are settled peacefully.

War always should be the last option. Giving sanctions time to work will mean American soldiers will have to spend more time in the Arabian desert, but it also may mean they all will come home alive.

Perhaps congressional approval of the war resolution will convince Saddam Hussein that he has little choice but to pull out of Kuwait or face destruction, but we're not

counting on it. Saddam Hussein may have started the Gulf crisis, but the decision whether it becomes a bloody war now rests with President Bush.

George Bush, a former fighter pilot whose plane was shot down during World War II, knows firsthand the horrors of war. We pray that he will not send young American men and women to die for oil in the Middle East until it becomes abundantly clear that sanctions will not work. Now, that is far from certain. Until there is an answer to that question, President Bush must practice patience and diplomacy—he must give peace a chance.

WIPP LAND WITHDRAWAL EXTENSION ACT

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 14, 1991

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce legislation of extreme importance to the health and safety of New Mexicans and the Nation as a whole concerning the disposal of nuclear waste.

The Department of the Interior may soon approve the Department of Energy's 1989 application to modify Public Land Order 6403 concerning the "Waste Isolation Pilot Plant" [WIPP]—a DOE facility in Carlsbad, NM, for the disposal of transuranic waste produced and stored at its defense facilities in 10 States. The proposed modification would allow DOE to begin transporting transuranic waste to the WIPP site without appropriate safeguards. The legislation I am introducing today would extend without modification Public Land Order 6403, which removed 10,000 acres of public land in Carlsbad for research and development purposes in connection with WIPP and which specifically prohibited the use or occupancy of the lands for the transportation, storage, or burial of any radioactive materials. Public Land Order 6403 expires June 29, 1991.

I am introducing this legislation for several reasons. First, my No. 1 concern has always been that WIPP be safe and that the health and safety of New Mexicans be protected. In my support of WIPP I have consistently demanded that two conditions be met:

First, full compliance with EPA standards before any waste is brought to WIPP; and second, that adequate funds be appropriated to ensure safe transportation routes and emergency response preparedness.

Under an administrative land withdrawal, the citizens of New Mexico have no guarantee that such safety conditions or transportation needs will be met. This bill would give Congress the chance to ensure that adequate health and safety provisions are mandated and transportation funds are authorized through legislation.

Second, the Department of the Interior simply does not have the expertise and must not be allowed to make a decision of such magnitude and public consequence concerning the transport and disposal of nuclear waste—this is a decision that should be made by the U.S. Congress. This bill would give Congress sole

authority to proceed with WIPP land withdrawal.

Third, Congress has a responsibility to protect the health and safety of the Nation's citizens through WIPP land withdrawal legislation. Congress should not and must not forsake this responsibility by leaving such a decision to the administrative branch. This legislation would give Congress an opportunity to maintain its legislative prerogative.

Fourth, the existing administrative land withdrawal, Public Land Order 6403, is due to expire June 29, 1991. This will extend without modification Public Land Order 6403, thereby ensuring that the WIPP site is protected until Congress completes action on WIPP land withdrawal legislation.

Finally, the Department of Energy would be breaking faith with the New Mexico congressional delegation and the State government by proceeding with an administrative withdrawal. The DOE stated on several occasions that it would prefer legislative land withdrawal and would proceed with administrative withdrawal only as a last resort. The fate of WIPP should not be decided by last resort measures and the DOE must complete several items on its safety checklist before Congress can responsibly consider legislative withdrawal.

In view of the safety issues left unresolved and other critical issues, the DOE should willingly withdraw its application to modify Public Land Order 6403. This legislation will mandate an extension of Public Land Order 6403 without any modifications. I urge my colleagues to support and take swift action on this legislation. For the RECORD, I have attached letters of support from major environmental organizations:

SOUTHWEST RESEARCH AND
INFORMATION CENTER,
Albuquerque, NM, January 11, 1991.

Hon. BILL RICHARDSON,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE RICHARDSON: Southwest Research and Information Center (SRIC) and the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) support legislation to prohibit any administrative land withdrawal that would allow radioactive wastes to be transported to or stored at the WIPP site in New Mexico at this time. SRIC and EDF believe that only Congress has the authority to enact a land withdrawal that would allow wastes to come to WIPP. The administrative withdrawal that the Department of Energy (DOE) has requested cannot be justified on legal, scientific, or public policy grounds.

SRIC and EDF have a long history of support for full compliance with all environmental and health and safety standards at DOE facilities. The organizations oppose bringing any wastes to WIPP until the site is shown to be in compliance with Environmental Protection Agency standards for radioactive waste disposal (40 CFR 191, Subparts A and B). All other health and safety requirements, including compliance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and transportation safety measures, should be in place before land withdrawal is enacted and before wastes are brought to WIPP.

Extending the existing administrative withdrawal (Public Land Order 6403) beyond its expiration date of June 29, 1991, would continue the protection of the site. Moreover, it would give DOE the time to demonstrate compliance with all applicable requirements. There is no justification for al-

lowing any expansion of the existing activities at the site or for extending DOE's Exclusive Use Zone.

Thank you for your efforts on this important matter.

Sincerely,

DON HANCOCK,
Director, SRIC Nuclear Waste Safety
Project.

MELINDA KASSEN,
Senior Attorney, Environmental Defense
Fund.

NATURAL RESOURCES,
DEFENSE COUNCIL,
Washington, DC, January 11, 1991.

Hon. BILL RICHARDSON,
House of Representatives, Cannon House Office
Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN RICHARDSON: I am writing to indicate NRDC's strong support of legislation you are introducing to counter the recent attempt by the Department of the Interior to allow radioactive waste to be disposed of at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) in New Mexico without Congress's approval. As I understand it, your legislation would extend the existing Public Land Order (#6403) that permits development of the WIPP facility but specifically prohibits the storage or disposal of radioactive materials there pending further approval.

NRDC strongly believes that the Interior Department should not be in the position of determining whether WIPP is ready for the receipt of radioactive wastes. The Interior Department simply does not have the capability to determine that WIPP is safe for waste disposal. Nor is the Department in a position to impose the broad range of requirements that will be necessary to ensure the safe and efficient operation of WIPP. These include, among other things, compliance with EPA standards prior to receipt of waste, availability of adequate funding to ensure safe waste transportation and emergency response, and resolution of a number of significant technical issues.

Congress must face up to these and other vital issues in a full and open manner before any decision is made to allow the emplacement of wastes at WIPP. This is especially critical given that wastes disposed of at the facility may not be retrievable for technical or political reasons.

NRDC would be pleased to assist in your efforts to secure adoption of this vital legislation.

Sincerely,

DAN W. REICHER,
Senior Attorney.

CONCERNED CITIZENS FOR
NUCLEAR SAFETY,
January 10, 1991.

Hon. BILL RICHARDSON,
Cannon House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN RICHARDSON: Concerned Citizens for Nuclear Safety (CCNS) is in full support of your legislation, entitled the WIPP Land Withdrawal Extension Act of 1991, to prohibit an administrative land withdrawal relating to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP).

The Department of Energy has yet to address a lengthy list of safety prerequisites in regard to WIPP, the Environmental Evaluation Group (EEG) has identified at least fourteen major items which remain unresolved at this time. The EEG has termed the WIPP Retrievability Plan as "unacceptable," the Final Safety Analysis Report as "not complete," and cites persistent mal-

functions of the Continuous Air Monitoring System, to name just a few of the outstanding problems with WIPP.

In addition, CCNS would like to point out that the DOE is still refusing to demonstrate compliance with the EPA standards 40 CFR 191(b) until after radioactive waste has been "tested" underground at WIPP for five years—despite testimony before you on May 8, 1990, by both the EEG and the National Academy of Sciences conceding that compliance with these standards is not dependent upon "testing." CCNS demands compliance with 40 CFR 191(b) at WIPP before any waste is transported to WIPP. And finally, due to safety problems, no tests which the DOE originally proposed to conduct underground at WIPP remain possible except for the Dry Bin Tests; the EEG and others have pointed out that these tests do not have to be conducted at the WIPP site.

The WIPP Land Withdrawal Extension Act would extend the current land withdrawal to allow the DOE time to complete the necessary safety requirements at WIPP, thereby alleviating the sense of urgency the DOE has created to try and force premature—and unnecessary—legislative action on WIPP. Congress must take action now to maintain its oversight authority on this precedent-setting project. An administrative transfer of the public lands on which WIPP has been constructed would bypass Congress, avoiding Congressional scrutiny of the safety requirements at WIPP, ignoring financial commitments to the State of New Mexico for necessary road improvements and bypasses, and allow the DOE to self-certify compliance with safety standards. This is totally unacceptable.

We applaud your leadership in this matter and thank you for your steadfast dedication to protecting the people and the environment of New Mexico.

Very truly yours,

MICHELE MEROLA,
Executive Director.

DESERT SHIELD A BUDGET BOMB?

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 14, 1991

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, I strongly believe that the rush to war in the Persian Gulf is premature. We must have a much clearer understanding of the costs, both in human casualties and in costs to our already weakened economy, before any offensive military action is undertaken in the gulf. I would like to commend to you a recent study conducted by Dr. James Anderson for the Employment Research Associates, a Lansing, MI, based economic consulting firm. The report pointedly outlines the dangerous impact that a war in the gulf could have on the economic viability of our States, counties, and cities.

DESERT SHIELD: A BUDGET BOMB?

In the face of deepening recession, Operation Desert Shield threatens to become a budget bomb for U.S. states and cities.

With the needs of states, counties, and cities mounting, Federal grant program aid diminishing, and tax revenues shrinking, the Bush Administration has found a way to make a dangerous situation worse. It is spending a minimum of \$30 billion for a war buildup in the sands of Saudi Arabia and the

Persian Gulf in FY 1991. If war breaks out, the costs will go to \$1 billion a day, \$30 billion a month, or \$60 billion for two months.

Each \$30 billion of war expenditures costs an average \$600 million per state. Nine states, headed by California, will pay over \$1 billion each for a \$30 billion desert buildup. The pockets of California taxpayers will be drained of \$3.8 billion, followed by New York (\$2.6 billion), Texas (\$1.9 billion), Illinois (\$1.6 billion), Florida (\$1.55 billion), Pennsylvania (\$1.5 billion), New Jersey (\$1.4 billion), Ohio (\$1.3 billion), and Michigan (\$1.2 billion).

At \$60 billion, two months of war, the Desert Shield budget bomb costs each state an average of \$1.2 billion, and twenty states experience tax losses of \$1 billion or more. At this level, the combination of recession and direct war costs threatens to make Philadelphia's bankruptcy a pattern instead of an isolated problem.

The major costs at the \$60 billion level would be borne by California taxpayers, who would see \$7.7 billion sink into the sands of Saudi Arabia, followed by those of New York, (\$5.3 billion), Texas (\$3.7 billion), Illinois (\$3.1 billion), Florida (\$3.1 billion), Pennsylvania (\$2.9 billion), New Jersey (\$2.7 billion), Ohio (\$2.5 billion), Michigan (\$2.3 billion), and Massachusetts (\$1.9 billion).

The magnitude of these sums can be indicated in a single statistic. If each state's share of only a \$30 billion buildup were instead credited to its budget, every one of the twenty-seven state budget deficits currently reported for fiscal year 1991 would be eliminated and replaced with a surplus. The cumulative deficits for these 27 states, ranging from Arizona to Wisconsin, total almost \$8.7 billion as of December 15, 1990, according to the National Conference of State Legislatures.

THE COST TO STATES OF GULF EXPENDITURES

[In millions of dollars]

States	\$30,000,000,000	\$60,000,000,000
Alabama	366	732
Alaska	78	156
Arizona	372	744
Arkansas	198	396
California	3,840	7,680
Colorado	393	786
Connecticut	609	1,218
Delaware	96	192
Florida	1,551	3,102
Georgia	687	1,374
Hawaii	126	252
Idaho	87	174
Illinois	1,569	3,138
Indiana	597	1,194
Iowa	291	582
Kansas	285	570
Kentucky	330	660
Louisiana	381	762
Maine	126	252
Maryland	672	1,344
Massachusetts	930	1,860
Michigan	1,158	2,316
Minnesota	534	1,068
Mississippi	189	378
Missouri	588	1,176
Montana	72	144
Nebraska	168	336
Nevada	135	270
New Hampshire	159	318
New Jersey	1,374	2,748
New Mexico	132	264
New York	2,640	5,280
North Carolina	657	1,314
North Dakota	66	132
Ohio	1,260	2,520
Oklahoma	312	624
Oregon	294	588
Pennsylvania	1,455	2,910
Rhode Island	129	258
South Carolina	309	618
South Dakota	63	126
Tennessee	492	984
Texas	1,860	3,720
Utah	138	276
Vermont	60	120
Virginia	762	1,524
Washington	558	1,116
West Virginia	153	306
Wisconsin	540	1,080

THE COST TO STATES OF GULF EXPENDITURES—

Continued

[In millions of dollars]

States	\$30,000,000,000	\$60,000,000,000
Wyoming	48	96
District of Columbia	105	210

THEY WERE THERE

HON. WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 14, 1991

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, John and Michelle Richert, like many other Americans, were caught in Kuwait when Saddam Hussein invaded on August 2, 1990. For the next 4 months they were hostages in hiding. While in hiding, Michelle wrote several letters to her father, Bill Weller, which had to be smuggled out of Kuwait before they were mailed to him here in the United States.

Shortly before their release, Mr. Weller shared these letters with my office. I believe their story must be heard by the American people and Congress before any decision is reached regarding military action against Iraq:

STATEMENT BY JOHN AND MICHELLE RICHERT,
DECEMBER 21, 1990

John was employed as a metallurgical engineer by Kuwait Santa Fe Braun. In the 3½ years prior to the Iraqi invasion, we frequently travelled throughout the Middle East. All of that changed on August 2, 1990, when Saddam Hussein invaded our new home of Kuwait. From that time on, we were *Hostages in Hiding*.

We lived in a small town called Abu Halifa, which is located about 15 miles outside of Kuwait City. Our 5 story apartment building had 20 units, of which, 4 were occupied. Ours, which was located on the 2nd floor became our hiding place for the next 4½ months, except for a brief period of time when we had to flee for our safety.

We were uncertain as to our survival, yet the friendship and companionship of our American friends, Dennis and Mary Ann Mosher, helped us immensely. John and Dennis really worked hard to build barricades in our building, and towards the end of our stay, they built a bombshelter. The "can-do" attitude of Americans is incredible!

"John and I are fine and are more worried about all of you back home than we are about us. We are still in our apartment and have plenty of food . . . All of us in our apartment complex have organized. We must be very careful with our food and water. And we also formed night guard duty . . . I will admit that we are tired; the emotional, psychological strain of 'not knowing' is very exhausting." Letter of August 22, 1990.

Several weeks into this ordeal, Saddam offered the infamous "freedom flight" for all women and children left in Kuwait and Iraq. This was hailed in the media as "a great humanitarian gesture." In reality, it was a way for Saddam to flush out all of the American and British men.

"They were picking up the men—primarily Americans. They said that women and children could go free, but once they leave, their husbands are subsequently picked up. I will not leave John. As long as we are together we can cope with anything. Letter of September 5, 1990.

"If I had left on one of the 'freedom flights', John would have been taken. All of the men whose wives left are now 'guests' in Baghdad in a military camp." Letter of October 8, 1990.

The "authorities" interrogated the taxi drivers, who delivered the women and children to the airports. In addition, a "bounty" in the amount of 5,000 Iraqi dinar (which is equal to approximately 2 years wages for the average Iraqi worker) was offered by Saddam for the capture of any American or British citizen. This certainly added to the ordeal.

"We have had a lot of close calls though—very close. We have also managed to escape the attention of the looters—also a miracle. I don't know how much longer our luck will last though with respect to evading detection by the soldiers and the secret police." Letter of October 8, 1990.

Throughout our ordeal, we were assisted by many Arab friends. But because of the risk to their lives, they had to stop.

"We have been fortunate (up till now) that our Arab friends have been able to bring us food, but know it is much too dangerous for them. They will be shot for helping a Westerner for not revealing his location to the 'authorities.'" Letter of October 8, 1990.

The letters which we sent out to my father, Bill Weller, had to be smuggled out of the country, at great risk, by several of our friends.

"An Arab friend of our—a doctor—plans on leaving soon and will post this letter to you. I pray that he doesn't get caught. If the Iraqi's discover that he is carrying mail for/ from Americans, he will be killed!" Letter of October 8, 1990.

We were not entirely cut off from the outside world.

"Bahrain T.V. hooks up to CNN at 11pm every night for an hour. It's great." Letter of October 8, 1990.

It was a lifesaver for us, emotionally, to have contact with the Mosher's cat, Melo. He was a gift to them from an Iranian friend, so he is an authentic white, Persian cat. When we left Kuwait, we were able to say that "Melo was smarter than any'ole Iraqi soldier."

In the final weeks, food became scarce. "We still have electricity, water, and food. Arabs are still keeping us supplied with food but it is becoming more and more difficult for them. Food is becoming scarce and very expensive. All of Kuwait's food has been shipped—i.e. trucked—to Iraq and only a little bit is allowed to trickle back into Kuwait." Letter of November 9, 1990.

It became apparent that we would survive this ordeal, no matter how long it took.

"Well, we're still in hiding; not a Baghaddaddy or a Bahette yet!! We're Americans and are therefore cleverer than any'ole Iraqi." Letter of November 9, 1990.

Now that we have been released, what advice do we have for the American people? To abandon sanctions.

"Sanctions will not hurt Iraq. Also, there are more and more soldiers arriving every day. Saddam will never leave on his own accord. Things are bad here. The stories of the atrocities are true." Letter of November 9, 1990.

When all is said and done, and the Kuwaiti people have their country back, we plan to return.

"We also look forward to helping rebuild Kuwait which is home to us now. After all that we've been through we could not leave when they will be needing us so desperately. Our Good friends, Dennis and Mary Ann

Mosher, also Americans, feel the same way as us." Letter of November 9, 1990.

GLOBAL FOREST EMERGENCY ACT

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 14, 1991

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Global Forest Emergency Act, a bill aimed at reversing the catastrophic decline of the world's forests. The Global Forest Emergency Act sets a national policy of no net loss of forests. It directs the President to work with international leaders for a declaration of a global forest emergency and for a global policy of no net loss of forests. The bill directs the President to invite Japan to join with us in a joint United States-Japan Commission on Global Forest Restoration. Because precise figures on deforestation are not available, the bill directs U.S. participation in a global survey of forests and forest resources. Because present knowledge of forests is inadequate, the bill also creates an endangered forest research initiative to study forest ecology, sustainable yield forestry, and forest restoration.

Our forests are becoming disaster areas. Overcutting, acid rain, nonnative pests, and creeping development are devastating our forest resources. Forests worldwide are in critical condition—a state of emergency.

We are now aware of the destruction of the rich tropical rainforests with their treasure chests of biological diversity. Yet, we perceive this as a problem that could only occur far from the shores of the United States. This is not true. The rainforests of Hawaii are being turned into woodchips. Rightly, we decry the destruction of the Amazon forests. But we fail to note that the rate of deforestation in Florida exceeds that of Brazil.

Ancient North American forests are being destroyed before our eyes as they are logged at unsustainable rates in the Pacific Northwest and in the Tongass National Forest of Alaska. In the eastern United States and in Europe, forests are being ruined by acid rain and nonnative pests such as gypsy moths, hemlock woolly adelgids, pear thrips, and red pine scales. It is time for a national policy of no net loss of forests in the United States.

Just as the President's policy of no net loss of wetlands has directed action toward these valuable ecosystems, we need similar action in forest conservation.

Once we have a national policy of no net loss of forests, then we can carry that policy throughout the world. The situation is desperate in the nonindustrialized world where people deplete their forests in a daily search for cooking and heating fuel. They engage in unsustainable practices of deforestation to fulfill needs for agricultural lands and to produce export commodities to fight a crushing debt burden. In degrading the land for short-term gains, they deplete their biological capital.

We are now aware of the importance of forests in the fight against global warming, one of the most serious threats facing our planet. Forests are the lungs of the world, removing carbon from the atmosphere. We need to take

dramatic steps to conserve existing forests, restore degraded forests, and plant more trees to counteract global warming.

Forests protect watersheds, prevent erosion, and provide the vast majority of natural products used by humans. All of these virtues are threatened by forest destruction. The costs of deforestation are staggering. We must plant trees to meet local needs for fuel wood in nonindustrialized countries. We must also support intensive use of industrial forests to take the pressure off the world's endangered virgin forests. According to British ecologist Norman Myers, if we made full use of the lands that have already been deforested or degraded, we would not have to cut another acre of forest primeval.

The July summit of industrialized nations ratified the economic importance of global forestry resources. The industrialized nations must work together to help less developed countries ensure a sustainable supply of wood and other forest products. This bill would create a joint United States-Japan Commission to conduct reforestation projects around the world. I have discussed this idea with Japanese officials and industrialists. They are eager to participate in such an effort.

We know that world forest acreage has been decreased by at least 15 percent in this century and that this rate is accelerating. Deforestation has reached critical proportions in many parts of the world. However, precise figures on forest cover and forest loss are not available. We need this information to target our efforts. My bill calls for U.S. participation in a global forest survey that will combine the use of satellite imagery and ground-based surveys. This will provide much better information than is currently available.

In order to conserve our forests and use them as renewable resources, we must increase our understanding of forests. The bill also calls for the Office of Science and Technology Policy to organize an endangered forest research initiative in forest ecology, sustainable yield forestry, and forest restoration.

The Global Forest Emergency Act will provide the leadership necessary to save our endangered forests. It provides the global perspective that is needed to save the forest for the trees, as a weapon against global climate change, and for the other values that make forests indispensable to human existence. This bill will create the American example of wise use of our forest resources that is vital as we lead the world toward forest conservation.

I urge my colleagues to support the Global Forest Emergency Act.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE RABBI J.J. HECHT

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 14, 1991

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to have the opportunity to commemorate the passing away of a good friend of mine and of our community, Rabbi J.J. Hecht. At occasions like this, we gather not in sorrow but in joy, celebrating the gifts that a great teacher and leader has left to our community.

Rabbi Hecht led a life of total dedication to the Jewish people. His ceaseless effort on behalf of Camp Emunah, and for the National Committee for Furtherance of Jewish Education, are well known. He was a famed radio personality, a world-renowned Torah scholar, and a leading lecturer and teacher in our community.

As we all know, he also served as the personal emissary, translator, and close friend of the Lubavitcher Rebbe, Rabbi Schneerson, Shlita.

For those of us who shared the rare privilege of working with Rabbi Hecht, however, it is his great and forceful personality no less than his tremendous accomplishments which will remain with us always. He was a humble and thoughtful man who enriched many lives with his advice, his concern, and his wisdom.

His presence was always an inspiration, with his flashing eyes, carefully tended red beard, and a rich, powerful voice which carried to every member or his audience, no matter how large a group had gathered. I believe that all of us who heard Rabbi Hecht will always remember the power of his learned yet moving teaching, his elevated commentary which always ended with a good joke and a piece of advice from the Torah. Indeed, the loss to our community of such a great teacher cannot be remedied.

Rabbi Hecht's gifts and accomplishments cannot be treated adequately in such short time, for he touched the lives of so many people with his integrity, his faith, and his devotion to others. He cannot be replaced, in our lives, in our community, or in our hearts. He was an inspiration to us all, a constant measure by which our own lives should be judged. And while we mourn his passing, we must also remember the joy and the wisdom which he brought into our lives.

A DAY OF PRIDE IN GUATEMALA

HON. BOB LIVINGSTON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 14, 1991

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, as this House convenes to discuss further the weighty matters in the Persian Gulf, I ask us to pause for a moment to salute a remarkable—indeed a historical—event to our south.

Today, the proud country of Guatemala will inaugurate a new President, Mr. Jorge Serrano Elias. This marks the first time in Guatemalan history that the people will transfer power from one elected civilian to another.

I had the privilege of chairing a 47-member observer group during Guatemala's elections last November. What I and every member of my delegation saw on that election day was a heartening display of civic and national pride.

Guatemalans were standing in lines nearly 100 yards long at some stations. In the hinterlands, many of them, including old men and women, had walked a dozen kilometers or more through the sun and mountains in order to vote.

I hope and pray that Guatemala's tradition of military and repressive government is over. Economic and human rights problems persist, and many in both categories are serious.

But the country as a whole is now on the right track.

I insert into the RECORD an editorial entitled "A Translucent Election" from 21st Century, one of the leading independent newspapers in Guatemala.

A TRANSLUCENT ELECTION

EDITORIAL FROM SIGLO VEINTEUNO
(GUATEMALA)

If there is one thing the Guatemalan people can be satisfied with, it is the cleanliness of the Presidential election this past Sunday.

Only six hours were enough after the voting tables closed in the country for the President of the Supreme Tribunal of Elections, Arturo Herbruger Asturias, to announce at midnight that he "can say with absolute security that the President of the [Guatemalan] Republic will be Jorge Serrano."

The voting process was so clear that, even before midnight, the candidate of the UCN, Jorge Carpio, recognized the triumph of the head of MAS [Mr. Serrano].

For us to inform that which Guatemala has advanced in electoral substance in the last years, it is enough to cast a look backward and to remember the elections in recent past: From six in the afternoon, all the radio transmitters were obligated to chain themselves to the TGW, so that they could not give independent news. And there commenced an interminable marimba concert. From the time Guatel broadcast drop-by-drop the results that would favor the official candidate, until his victory announcement three days later, to the frustration of the electorate.

In an occasion easy to remember, handlers lost control of the vote count that marked a favorable tendency to the opposition. They arrived at the point of suspending the count in the basement of the Municipal Building in Guatemala City. When it was restarted, already the votes gave the win, as always, to the government's candidate.

Referring to the election between Serrano and Carpio, the Ambassador from the United States, Thomas Stroock, called it "crystalline." Kaleb McCarri, from the American Center for Democracy, declared a good impression. Ricardo Gjvoje, a representative of the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, Joao Baena Soares, emphasized that the elections were "a step forward for the democratic process." Cass Ballenger, a North American Congressman, said that the vote "was clean."

The vote additionally provided indications that ought to be taken into account, such as the absenteeism, which denotes the necessity of revising of operations of the political system.

In sum, the experience validates the thesis that the fraudulent elections in Guatemala are already history.

Our congratulations to the people of Guatemala and to the conduct of the vote by the Supreme Tribunal of Elections.

ILL-CONSIDERED COSTS OF VOL-
UNTEERING TO BE THE WORLD
POLICEMEN

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 14, 1991

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, one last thought before President Bush releases the devil of war on the American people.

One of the principle reasons stated by the administration for going after Iraq was that it held American hostages.

If the President orders a military attack on Iraqi forces, inevitably American military personnel will be taken prisoner by the Iraqis. So, in effect, the President will be serving on a platter to Hussein a whole new batch of hostages.

One more of the ill-considered costs of volunteering to be the world policemen.

IN GRATITUDE FOR AMERICAN SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 14, 1991

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, we are now 36 hours away from the January 15 deadline set by the U.N. Security Council and by the President and the Congress for Iraq's unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait and the possibility of military action to force such withdrawal.

The United States has stationed in Saudi Arabia upward of 350,000 troops ready to launch such a military action upon order of President Bush. These courageous and capable young American men and women represent our country and its unprecedented commitment to face down aggression and to protect the rights of all people to human freedom and self determination. These are our values, values that lie at the very foundation of our Nation and the rock upon which our entire existence and institutions rest.

These young Americans have our entire commitment and support and our prayers for their safe return and the success of their mission. If aggression can be halted in the Middle East, after the commitment to do so by the U.N. Security Council, for the first time since its founding, the relations between states—mired throughout human history in war and subjugation—can perhaps be forever changed.

Even at this late hour we hold out hope that Saddam Hussein will see the hopelessness of his position and will seek a way to avoid military confrontation. We pray that this is so. But whatever may happen, we want our American service men and women to know how grateful we are to each one of them, for their dedication to our country and to its values, for their bravery in confronting evil, and for presenting to the world the strength of moral purpose and hope that is the essence of America.

IN MEMORY OF PRESIDENT
CHIANG CHING-KUO OF THE RE-
PUBLIC OF CHINA

HON. MIKE ESPY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 14, 1991

Mr. ESPY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, January 13, 1991, marked the third anniversary of the passing of one of the world's greatest leaders: President Chiang Ching-kuo of the Republic of China. The eldest son of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Chiang Ching-kuo was born on March 18, 1910, and died on January 13, 1988. He was elected the sixth President of the Republic of China in May 1978, and was reelected for a second term on May 20, 1984. During his second term in office, unprecedented political and economic reforms were implemented, making Taiwan one of the freest and richest countries in the world.

In the last 3 years since Chiang's death, under the leadership of President Lee Teng-hui, Taiwan has continued on its path of political and economic progress. Taiwan's major opposition party, the Democratic Progressive Party, has competed fairly and squarely with the ruling Kuomintang at all elections; senior Kuomintang lawmakers elected on the mainland have been urged to retire and many have; travel restrictions to mainland China have been considerably eased; an unofficial organization to handle Taiwan-mainland affairs has been established; and more informal dialog between Taiwan and mainland China will be forthcoming. Economically, Taiwan has maintained its predominance in Asia, being the 13th largest economic entity in the world and having more than \$70 billion in foreign reserves.

Taiwan is a major economic power, to say the least. When I visited Taiwan last August with four of our colleagues, I tried very hard to find the key to Taiwan's continuing success. I believe I have found part of the key: Taiwan's success lies in a superb team assembled by President Lee Teng-hui. This Cornell University scholar and statesman is a man of vision. He sees the Republic of China as a happy citizenry exercising individual rights to pursue their best economic interests. To help him reach that goal, he has Vice President Li Yuan-zu, a distinguished German-educated jurist and educator, to articulate the views of both government and people. Then there is Premier Hau Pei-tsun with whom my delegation and I met last August. A former military man, Hau is committed to democratic ideals while insisting that there can't be democracy without law and order. A no-nonsense pragmatist, he has implemented many needed political reforms since assuming the role of Premier last summer. We urged his continued efforts in that regard.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps no one better projects President Lee's world vision than my friend, Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien. This true-blue Yale man was Taiwan's former representative in Washington, DC. In my conversations with him, I have always found him personally engaging and politically insightful. To assist his President in projecting Taiwan's proper role in the world, Chien, for instance, has strongly

supported an ROC overseas development fund to help Third World and developing countries to help themselves. Chien and his associates, namely Vice Ministers Johnny Chang and C.J. Chen, have also offered support to the United States, Jordan, and other Arab States during the current Persian Gulf crisis. Through thick and thin, President Lee Teng-hui, Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien, and his colleagues have always been friends to America.

Taiwan's pro-American stance has also been ably articulated by its top Washington envoy, Minister Ding Mou-shih. Tirelessly, Representative Ding has singled out his country's efforts in reducing its trade surpluses with us. And in recent days Representative Ding has analyzed for us why it is in everyone's interest to have Taiwan as a member of GATT and other international organizations.

Mr. Speaker, Taiwan's success is no fluke. It is the end result of its leader's vision, teamwork, and industry. As we honor the late President Chiang Ching-kuo on the third anniversary of his death, I believe President Chiang would be happy to know that the seeds he had sown many years ago on a barren island have now borne rich fruits for the world to see, to admire, and to share.

EVENTS IN LITHUANIA

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 14, 1991

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, a tragic event took place in Lithuania this weekend. I am deeply saddened by the violence unleashed on peaceful protestors and deplore the needless loss of life that has occurred.

Deeply troubling questions are raised by the events in Lithuania: Was this an isolated incident, or does it represent a turn toward repression? Was the crackdown ordered by President Gorbachev or by an overzealous local military commander? To what extent did President Gorbachev set the stage for the tragic deaths by threatening to impose direct rule from Moscow? Did the Soviet Government wait until world attention was focused on the Persian Gulf in the hopes that their crackdown would go unnoticed?

America must press for answers as to why and how these terrible events occurred and urge in the strongest possible terms that the Soviet Union return to the path of expanded human rights and freedom embodied in the policies of glasnost and perestroika. Instead of violent confrontations, both Lithuania and the Soviet Union should seek to establish dialog and political compromise.

While all Americans hope that the Soviet Union continues its transition from authoritarianism to a more democratic system, we must not close our eyes to the possibility that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's warnings of dictatorship could come true. If this incident is, in fact, the beginning of a more repressive era in the Soviet Union, it will have a negative effect on our relations with that country. It is now up to the Soviet Government and the leaders of Lithua-

nia to take action during the coming days to reduce tensions in Lithuania and return to the path of dialog and political compromise.

BLOODSHED IN LITHUANIA

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 14, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, the savage force used by the Soviet security forces in Lithuania yesterday offers frightening evidence that the Soviet Union may be moving in one of two nightmarish directions—its leadership headed for either chaos or dictatorship.

There is no justification for the brutal attack initiated against the peaceful and democratic Lithuanian people. The reaction to this sudden and violent offensive against the citizens of Lithuania has drawn both shock and outrage from the international community. The Lithuanian people have responded with bravery and integrity, and the hearts of the American people are with them as they meet this difficult challenge.

The Soviet Union has for several years progressed on a course of democratic and peaceful change. The actions taken yesterday in Vilnius are completely at odds with that progression, and put at risk the new era of mutual understanding which has been steadily growing between our two nations.

The issue of Gorbachev's involvement in this crisis is critical for determining the future course of the Soviet Union, and will play a pivotal role in deciding the fate of all of the Baltic nations. However, whether President Gorbachev ordered the Vilnius assault or has lost control, and become subject to the will of his army generals and KGB security officials, Gorbachev must take responsibility for the immediate crisis. It is up to Gorbachev to return to diplomatic negotiations and dialog with the legitimate governments of the Baltic States, and to take immediate steps to ensure no further injury or loss of life.

That the attention of the world is drawn to the crisis unfolding in the gulf does not mean that the eyes of the international community are not also riveted to the events in Lithuania and the other Baltic States. The events of yesterday have posed a powerful threat to the ability of the Soviet Union to participate successfully in a new world order based on democratic and human rights. I firmly hope that President Gorbachev will take heed of our President's statement on the Lithuanian crisis:

Legitimacy is not built by force. It's earned by the consensus of the people, by openness, and by the protection of basic human and political rights.

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE
JOURNALIST ASSOCIATION

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 14, 1991

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to recognize

the Chinese Language Journalist Association, Inc., an organization whose membership is highly represented in newspapers, weekly magazines, radio, and television stations throughout New York City, on the occasion of its 10th anniversary.

The Chinese Language Journalist Association is renowned throughout the Chinese communities in North and South America for its efforts to promote the professional ethics of journalism among the Chinese language media, and also for its efforts to link the exchange of information between the Chinese community and society at large. The association also organizes conferences and panel discussions on grave issues in Chinese communities throughout the New York City area.

On the eve of the Chinese Language Journalist Association's 10th anniversary, it looks forward to a proliferation of its activities. The association hopes to attain a more important role in the community as the number of Chinese immigrants arriving in New York increases each year.

At this time, I should like to join my colleagues in commending and thanking the Chinese Language Journalist Association of New York for its valiant work. I should also like to extend my best wishes to the association on its anniversary and for many more years of success.

SPEAK OUT FOR THE BALTIC STATES

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 14, 1991

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend we all spoke out against violence and repression. Democrats and Republicans alike, though differing in their view for future action, denounced the brutal dictator, Saddam Hussein, and decried his violent takeover of Kuwait. In repeated floor statements it was made amply clear, big ruthless countries have no right to usurp their smaller, peaceful neighbors. Independent people deserve to live independently and peacefully.

Yet, as we were debating the all important next step in this crisis in the Middle East, innocent people of another nation were being terrorized. While all eyes were on the Middle East, Soviet tanks rolled into Lithuania. And so far, 13 Lithuanians have been killed and another 140 wounded. In action similar to that in Tiananmen Square, China 2 years ago, innocent peaceful peoples defending their right to freedom and democracy died under the wheels of Communist tanks. I am saddened and I am angry.

The bloodshed in Vilnius, Lithuania and the fear of additional military violence in Latvia and Estonia is ominous indeed. Did President Mikhail Gorbachev give the orders? Or is he a victim of the actions of the Soviet military? Either scenario offers little hope for an easy solution. Neither scenario offers an excuse for inaction or silence on our part.

We must stand up and be counted. The violence in Lithuania is an outrage. It must be communicated that such violence will have a

devastating effect on United States/Soviet relations. The United States has never recognized the illegal annexation of the Baltic States. Now we must speak out. Before it is too late.

DESIGNATION OF THE MRS. ZORA LEAH S. THOMAS MEMORIAL POST OFFICE

HON. STEPHEN L. NEAL

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 14, 1991

Mr. NEAL of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the family of Mrs. Zora Leah Thomas and at the recommendation of Raeford A. Thomas, chief executive officer of the Alexander County Chamber of Commerce, a good friend and constituent of mine, I have introduced legislation to name the new post office in Hiddenite, NC, after the late Mrs. Zora Leah S. Thomas.

Zora Leah Thomas served as the postmaster in Hiddenite for 42 years. She was a lifelong member of the Hiddenite community and a valued and active citizen.

Mrs. Thomas was born on August 15, 1907, on a farm in Rocky Springs just north of Hiddenite to Hayne N. and Leah Lackey Sharpe. She taught for 2 years before joining the Postal Service as a clerk in December 1933.

On April 26, 1935, Mrs. Thomas succeeded her father, the late Hayne N. Sharpe, as postmaster. She acted as postmaster in Hiddenite for 42 years until her retirement on August 12, 1977. Mrs. Thomas was an active member of the Hiddenite Methodist Church her entire life.

Mrs. Thomas died in Hiddenite on August 12, 1990. She is survived by a brother, John Robert Sharpe, and a sister, Mrs. J. H. Sauer.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the opportunity to honor this outstanding citizen and lifelong public servant, as well as the city of Hiddenite with the introduction of this legislation.

IN COMMEMORATION OF UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 14, 1991

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Ukraine and the aspirations of its people on the 73d anniversary of Ukraine's short-lived independence, which was declared on January 22, 1918.

It has been 2 years since the advent of glasnost and perestroika in the Soviet Union, and recent events in the Baltic Republics suggest that the forces of democratization are re-emerging. The use of the military to squelch the yearning for freedom in Lithuania, and the killing of 13 civilians in Vilnius is indicative of the harsh reality that confronts us—enhancing democratic values and advocating the cause of freedom has historically been a very costly endeavor.

From the time of the Mongols to the Tzars, the Ukraine has been viewed as a coveted prize of aggressors. The Soviet Communists view the Ukraine as a link in their ability to perpetuate the myth of an integrated nation, linking the diverse Soviet Socialist Republics.

In 1917, the Russian autocratic government disintegrated and the Ukrainian National Republic proclaimed its independence from foreign domination and declared its existence. With this declaration, the Ukrainians demonstrated to the world that Moscow, the Soviet central government, not the Russian Republic, which itself desires autonomy, cannot effectively represent the ethnic heterogeneity that is present within the artificially configured borders of the Soviet Union. Kiev represented the democratic concept of government based on respect of human rights and the dignity of man. Moscow represented totalitarianism and G-dless forces of destruction.

After the Ukrainian Declaration of Independence, the bloody Russian-Ukrainian War lasted for 4 terrible years. The Ukrainian freedom fighters were crushed by the Soviet Red army. Since the Soviet occupation of that land, over 10 million Ukrainians have died in the defense of their country.

Today, let us pay special tribute to the brave women and men of the Ukraine, who are carrying forth, at great personal sacrifice, the struggle for independence and freedom. The spirit of the Ukrainian people is as strong today in 1991 as it was in 1918.

Let me also take this opportunity to pay tribute to the millions of Ukrainian Americans who have done so much to make the United States the great Nation it is today. They have toiled in the farms and fields, and sweated in industry. Many have even made the ultimate sacrifice—their lives in defense of liberty and democracy throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, although many years have passed since January 22, 1918, the will to be free remains universal, and humankind's quest for freedom and dignity cannot be snuffed out by humankind's ability to perpetrate the most barbarous of acts against itself. We pray during this coming year that in 1991, the battle between Athens and Sparta will finally be won, and the citizens of the Ukraine will hear the words of their own national anthem being sung.

Mr. Speaker, in my 22d Congressional District of New York, Ukrainian Independence Day will be commemorated by many Ukrainian-Americans. In Glen Spey, NY, the Association of Ukrainian-Americans of Glen Spey will be conducting commemorative services on January 22. In Rockland County, NY, the Ukrainian-American Veterans of Post No. 19 will be conducting appropriate ceremonies in the county legislative chambers memorializing the many Ukrainians who died on the battlefield both in the Ukraine and throughout the world to achieve independence and liberty.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to salute a proud people and join with them in praying for the day that Ukrainian independence will finally be achieved.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4,

1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, January 15, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JANUARY 16

9:30 a.m.
Select on Ethics
To continue hearings to examine various allegations made against certain Senators.

SH-216

10:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Children, Family, Drugs, and Alcoholism Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the state of the American family, focusing on children's health, child welfare reform, early childhood development, and

State and local programs designed to aid working parents.

SD-430

JANUARY 17

10:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
Children, Family, Drugs, and Alcoholism Subcommittee
To continue hearings to examine the state of the American family, focusing on children's health, child welfare reform, early childhood development, and State and local programs designed to aid working parents.

SD-430

10:30 a.m.
Budget
To hold hearings to examine the state of the economy and the budgetary outlook for 1991.

SD-608

JANUARY 18

10:00 a.m.
Budget
To hold hearings to examine the state of the economy, focusing on the views of the Federal Government.

SD-608

JANUARY 23

9:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings on agricultural trade and agricultural reform in the Soviet Union, focusing on their effect on U.S. agriculture.

SR-332

JANUARY 29

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold an organizational business meeting.

SD-366

JANUARY 30

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on proposed legislation providing for a referendum on the political status of Puerto Rico.

SD-366

Rules and Administration
To hold an organizational meeting to consider committee's rules of procedure, committee's budget for 1991, Joint Committee on Printing and the Joint Committee on the Library membership, and other pending legislative and administrative business.

SR-301

FEBRUARY 6

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on proposed legislation to revise the staff honoraria provision of the Ethics in Government Act of 1989 which bans the receipt of money or anything of value for work performed outside the Government.

SD-342

FEBRUARY 21

9:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings to review the Procurement Integrity Act.

SD-342